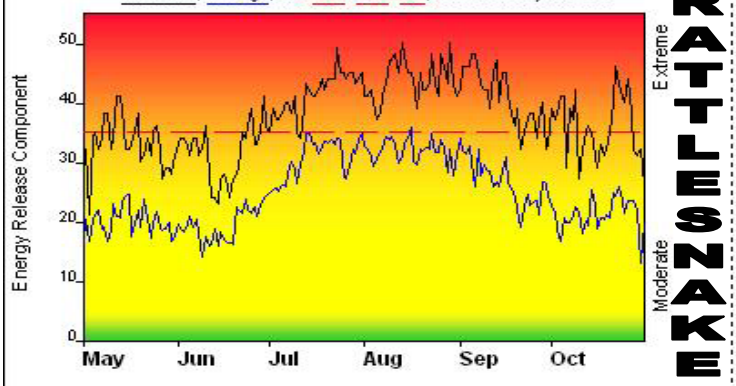
FIRE DANGER -- Absoroka Mtns.

Maximum, Average, and 80th Percentile, based on 10 years data



RATTLESNAKE

Fire Danger Area:

- Absoroka Mtns.
- FWZ 276
- Rattlesnake RAWS
  * Meets NWCG Wx Station Standards

Fire Danger Interpretation:

EXTREME -- Use extreme caution

(Caution) -- Watch for change

Moderate -- Lower Potential, but always be aware

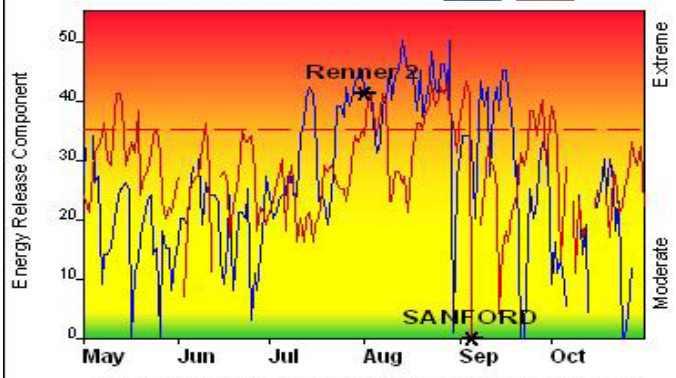
Maximum -- Highest Energy Release Component by day for 1998 - 2007

Average -- shows peak fire season over 10 years (1694 observations)

80th Percentile -- Only 20% of the 1694 days from 1998 - 2007 had an Energy Release Component above 35

Local Thresholds - Watch out: Combinations of any of these factors can greatly increase fire behavior: 20' Wind Speed over 15 mph, RH less than 20%, Temperature over 90, Woody Fuel Moisture less than 90

Years to Remember: 2000 2001



Fuel Model: H - Short-Needle (Normal Dead)

Remember what Fire Danger tells you:

- ✓ Energy Release Component gives seasonal trends calculated from 2 pm temperature, humidity, daily temperature & rh ranges, and precip duration.
- ✓ Wind is NOT part of ERC calculation.
- ✓ Watch local conditions and variations across the landscape -- Fuel, Weather, Topography.
- ✓ Listen to weather forecasts -- especially WIND.

Past Experience:

Renner #2 8/1/2000 1156 acres
ERC: 41 BI: 24
Sanford 9/5/2001 61 acres
ERC: 9 BI:0
Fire had rapid browth in first burn period.
Active crown fire can be expected in mixed conifer if all thresholds are met. Rapid rates of spread and control problems can be expected in juniper with live fuel moisture below 80%.

Updated 5/28/2008

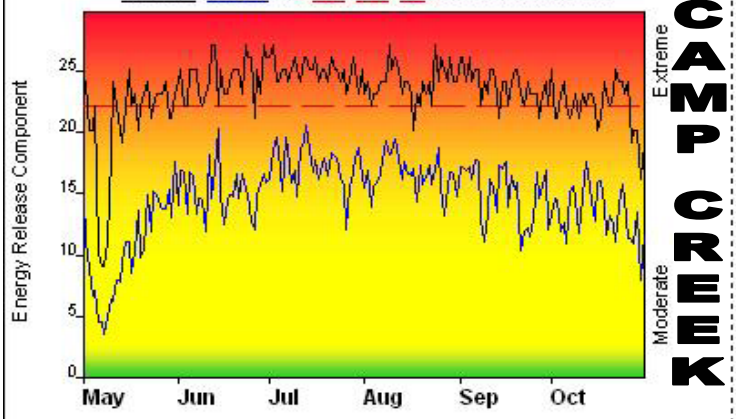
Responsible Agency: BLM

FF+4.0.0 beta2 05/28/2008-19:40 (C:\tmp\Pocket Card Data\Rattlesnake)

Design by NWCG Fire Danger Working Team

FIRE DANGER -- Granite Mtns./Beaver Rim

Maximum, Average, and 80th Percentile, based on 10 years data



CAMP CREEK

Fire Danger Area:

- Around Jeffery City
- FWZ 289
- Camp Creek RAWS
  * Meets NWCG Wx Station Standards

Fire Danger Interpretation:

EXTREME -- Use extreme caution

(Caution) -- Watch for change

Moderate -- Lower Potential, but always be aware

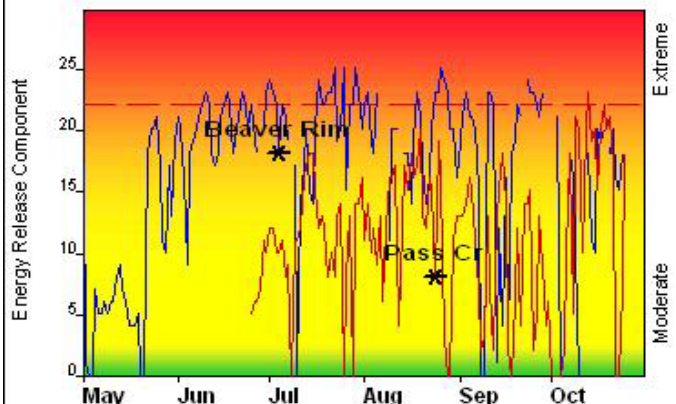
Maximum -- Highest Energy Release Component by day for 1998 - 2007

Average -- shows peak fire season over 10 years (1590 observations)

80th Percentile -- Only 20% of the 1590 days from 1998 - 2007 had an Energy Release Component above 22

Local Thresholds - Watch out: Combinations of any of these factors can greatly increase fire behavior: 20' Wind Speed over 12 mph, RH less than 20%, Temperature over 90, 1-Hour Fuel Moisture less than 100

Years to Remember: 2001 2002



Fuel Model: T - Sagebrush-Grass

Remember what Fire Danger tells you:

- ✓ Energy Release Component gives seasonal trends calculated from 2 pm temperature, humidity, daily temperature & rh ranges, and precip duration.
- ✓ Wind is NOT part of ERC calculation.
- ✓ Watch local conditions and variations across the landscape -- Fuel, Weather, Topography.
- ✓ Listen to weather forecasts -- especially WIND.

Past Experience:

2001 Fires: Result of prolonged drought conditions combined woth high temperatures, low RH values and low fuel moistures. Rapid rates of spread and control problems can be expected in sagebrush with live fuel moisture below 100%.
2002: Numerous large fires with rapid rates of spread.

Data prior to 2004 is incomplete

Updated 5/28/2008

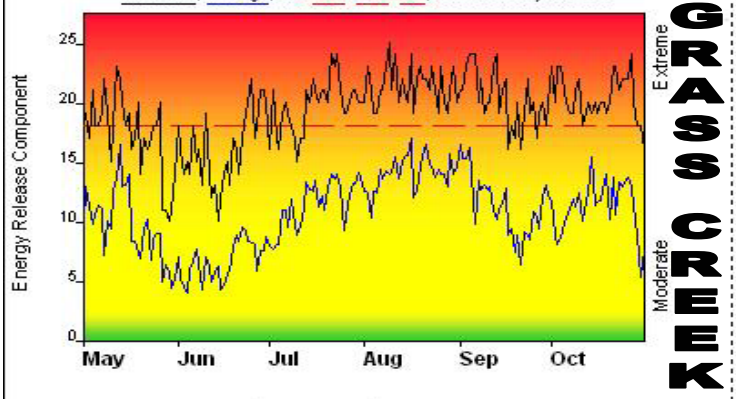
Responsible Agency: BLM

FF+4.0.0 beta2 05/28/2008-19:37 (C:\tmp\Pocket Card Data\Run Card)

Design by NWCG Fire Danger Working Team

FIRE DANGER -- Grass Creek/Owl Creek Mtns.

Maximum, Average, and 80th Percentile, based on 10 years data



GRASS CREEK

Fire Danger Area:

- Southwest Big Horn Basin
- FWZ 287
- Grass Creek RAWS
  * Meets NWCG Wx Station Standards

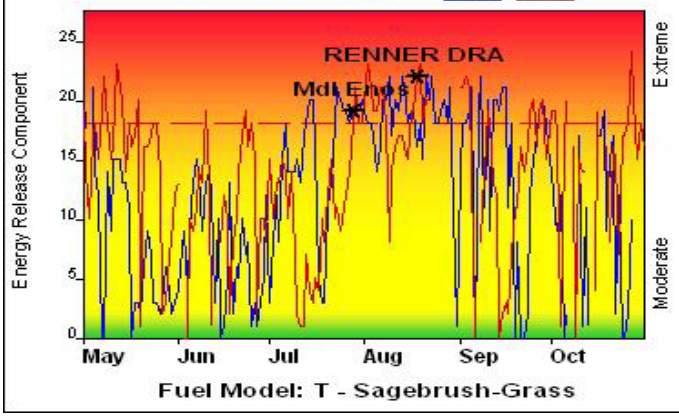
Fire Danger Interpretation:

EXTREME -- Use extreme caution
(Caution) -- Watch for change
Moderate -- Lower Potential, but always be aware

Maximum -- Highest Energy Release Component by day for 1998 - 2007
Average -- shows peak fire season over 10 years (1605 observations)
80th Percentile -- Only 20% of the 1605 days from 1998 - 2007 had an Energy Release Component above 18

Local Thresholds - Watch out: Combinations of any of these factors can greatly increase fire behavior: 20' Wind Speed over 12 mph, RH less than 20%, Temperature over 90, 1-Hour Fuel Moisture less than 100

Years to Remember: 2000 2001



Fuel Model: T - Sagebrush-Grass

Remember what Fire Danger tells you:

- ✓ Energy Release Component gives seasonal trends calculated from 2 pm temperature, humidity, daily temperature & rh ranges, and precip duration.
- ✓ Wind is NOT part of ERC calculation.
- ✓ Watch local conditions and variations across the landscape -- Fuel, Weather, Topography.
- ✓ Listen to weather forecasts -- especially WIND.

Past Experience:

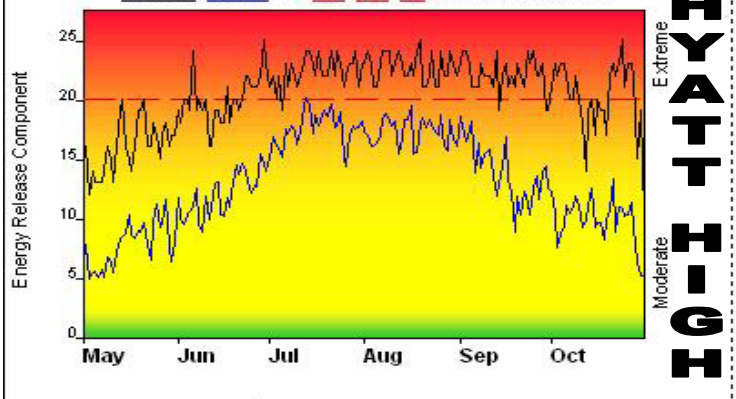
2000 Fires: Result of prolonged drought conditions combined with high temperatures, low RH values and low fuel moistures. Rapid rates of spread and control problems can be expected in sagebrush with live fuel moisture below 100%.

Updated 5/28/2008

Responsible Agency: BLM
FF+4.0.0 beta2 05/28/2008-19:41 (C:\tmp\Pocket Card Data\Grass Creek)
Design by NWCG Fire Danger Working Team

FIRE DANGER -- Broken Back Mtns.

Maximum, Average, and 80th Percentile, based on 10 years data



HYATT HIGH

Fire Danger Area:

- Broken Back Mtns.
- FWZ 275
- Hyatt High RAWS
  * Meets NWCG Wx Station Standards

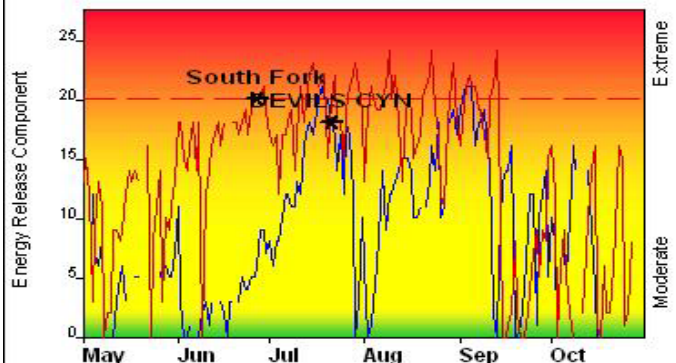
Fire Danger Interpretation:

EXTREME -- Use extreme caution
(Caution) -- Watch for change
Moderate -- Lower Potential, but always be aware

Maximum -- Highest Energy Release Component by day for 1998 - 2007
Average -- shows peak fire season over 10 years (1711 observations)
80th Percentile -- Only 20% of the 1711 days from 1998 - 2007 had an Energy Release Component above 20

Local Thresholds - Watch out: Combinations of any of these factors can greatly increase fire behavior: 20' Wind Speed over 12 mph, RH less than 20%, Temperature over 90, 1-Hour Fuel Moisture less than 100

Years to Remember: 1998 2006



Fuel Model: T - Sagebrush-Grass

Remember what Fire Danger tells you:

- ✓ Energy Release Component gives seasonal trends calculated from 2 pm temperature, humidity, daily temperature & rh ranges, and precip duration.
- ✓ Wind is NOT part of ERC calculation.
- ✓ Watch local conditions and variations across the landscape -- Fuel, Weather, Topography.
- ✓ Listen to weather forecasts -- especially WIND.

Past Experience:

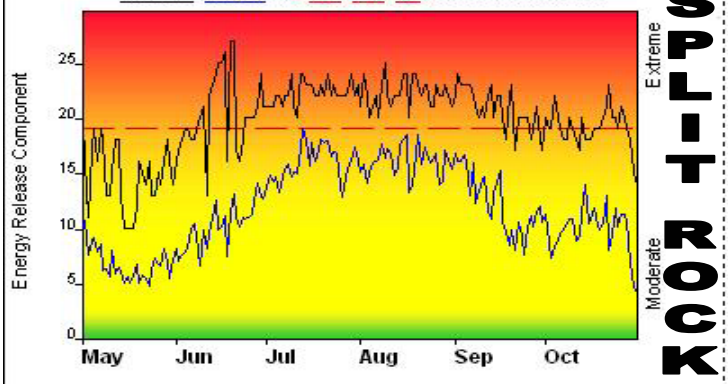
Devil's Canyon 7/21/1998
ERC: 18 BI: 59
South Fork 6/27/2006
ERC: 20 BI: 49

2006 Fires: Result of prolonged drought conditions combined with high temperatures, low RH values and low fuel moistures. Rapid rates of spread and control problems can be expected in sagebrush with live fuel moisture below 100%.

Updated 5/28/2008
Responsible Agency: BLM
FF+4.0.0 beta2 05/28/2008-19:40 (C:\tmp\Pocket Card Data\Hyatt High)
Design by NWCG Fire Danger Working Team

FIRE DANGER -- Split Rock/No Water Area

Maximum, Average, and 80th Percentile, based on 10 years data



SPLIT ROCK

Fire Danger Area:

- Southeast Big Horn Basin
- FWZ 258
- Split Rock RAWS
  * Meets NWCG Wx Station Standards

Fire Danger Interpretation:

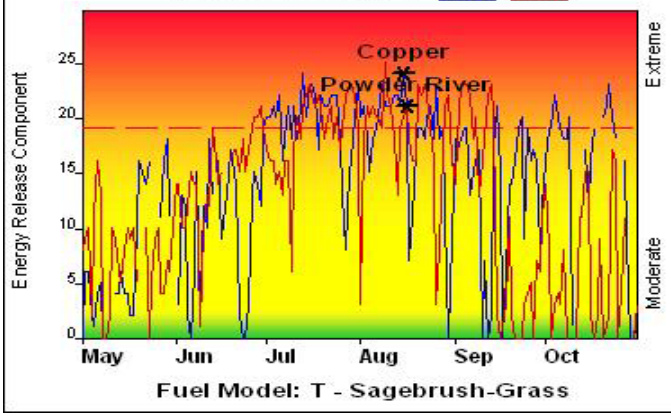
EXTREME -- Use extreme caution
(Caution) -- Watch for change
Moderate -- Lower Potential, but always be aware

Maximum -- Highest Energy Release Component by day for 1998 - 2007
Average -- shows peak fire season over 10 years (1703 observations)
80th Percentile -- Only 20% of the 1703 days from 1998 - 2007 had an Energy Release Component above 19

Local Thresholds - Watch out:

Combinations of any of these factors can greatly increase fire behavior: 20' Wind Speed over 12 mph, RH less than 20%, Temperature over 90, 1-Hour Fuel Moisture less than 100

Years to Remember: 2003 2006



Fuel Model: T - Sagebrush-Grass

Remember what Fire Danger tells you:

- ☑ Energy Release Component gives seasonal trends calculated from 2 pm temperature, humidity, daily temperature & rh ranges, and precip duration.
- ☑ Wind is NOT part of ERC calculation.
- ☑ Watch local conditions and variations across the landscape -- Fuel, Weather, Topography.
- ☑ Listen to weather forecasts -- especially WIND.

Past Experience:

2003 Fires: Result of prolonged drought conditions combined with high temperatures, low RH values and low fuel moisture. Rapid rates of spread and control problems can be expected in sagebrush with live fuel moisture below 100%.

Updated 5/28/2008

Responsible Agency: BLM

FF+4.0.0 beta2 05/28/2008-19:39 (C:\tmp\Pocket Card Data\Split Rock)

Design by NWCG Fire Danger Working Team